Paris, April 10, 1851. The President's Prospects under the New Ministry-Surmises-The National Assembly-The Vacatu -Socialism and Legitimacy - Lamartine - M Teste's Case - Expedition against the Arabs -

Spain-The Emperor of Austria, &c., &c.
The steeple chase of Louis Napoleon, the stakes
of which are a new ministry, still continues. It was rumored, during the last days, that the Bonapartists and legitimists had united to help Louis Napoleon-that Mesers. Benoist d'Arry and de Crouseilhes, the leaders of the legitimist party, had consented to form a part of the cabinet; but this has been denied. This morning, I am told that the new ministry is decidedly formed, and will appear in te-morrow's Moniteur, so that you will publish the list before my letter is put in type.

It is to be hoped that this state of things will

soon have an end, for the whole country is in a great excitement. Whilst these manouvres are used by the Elysée, emissaries are sent among the ouvriers to obtain their approbation and to induce them to rank in the party of Bonapartists. Poverty is extreme in the suburbs of Paris; and the persons who are at the head of the prepaganda, represent to the workmen that the only way to find an end to their misery, is to vote in favor of the prorogation. They also say that if the President has not yet put into practice all the brilliant theories which he has invented and published in his works, it is only because he has published in his works, it is only because the been prevented by the ill wishes of the Assembly; but should be be elected for the ten years to come, the people will become happy and rich,—France will become the land beloved by gods and men. Despite all these promises, the workmen, who prefer a "bird all these promises, the workmen, who prefer a "bird all these promises." become the land beloved by gods and men. Despite all these promises, the workmen, who prefer a "bird in the hand to two in the bush," are not much in favor of the prorogation. The change (rest) has begun in the factories, and many manufacturers of bronze, sandal shoes, and upholstery, have dismissed the largest number of their owners. It is said that the national printing office will soon dismiss seventy printers and compositors. What will become of all these idle men? No doubt they will rank among the socialists, whose deluding promises are more enticing than all those of the Decembrites. All these prospects are very frightful; and one who looks at the political horizon of France cannot but be alarmed for the future.

The news from behind the scenes, at the Elysée, is not of much importance, and, of course, does not

who looks at the political horizon of France cannot but be alarmed for the future.

The news from behind the scenes, at the Elysée, is not of much importance, and, of course, does not offer much interest. Louis Napoleon has been invited to several dinner parties by his actual ministers, and the last of these galas took place at the house of the Minister of the Navy, where M. Vaillant and his lady displayed magnificent luxuries. A very curious fact to be noticed is, that the apartments which were formerly occupied in the château of Vincennes by the Dake of Montpensier, and which were filled with the muskets of the National Guard after the disarming of the Parisian militia, are now restored, after having been repaired in the most elegant manner. This has been the cause of many commentaries in the political circles, and it is believed that the project of the President, in case he should meet with any unforeseen mishap in 1852, would be to retire to that fort, and threaten from there the whole city.

The Legislative Assembly has not done much during the past week. The only important vote is that on the National Guard, which, despite the intrigue of the Montagne, will not be rejected, and will be discussed legally in a short time.

There was a great excitement in the House yesterday, about the demand made by Mi. de Sainto Beuve, requesting the Assembly to agree upon taking a vacation of a fortnight, viz.: from this day till the 22d instant. After a long struggle, during which it was said, with much reason, that it was not an opportune moment to leave the House, when the "good" ministry had not been selected, the representatives decided that there would be a short vacation of a week, to begin from the 15th. The long expected book of Mr. Romieu, eartilled "Le Spette Ronge"—the Red Ghost—has been issued at last, and has created much sensation, though it is an exaggerated description of the evils of socialism and communism. The author of this pamphlet has deeply entered into his subject, and his book reveals the danger

only thing to be regretted is that honest The only thing to be regretted is that nonest people are not united enough to oppose the flood of socialism. The clergymen are themselves somewhat in favor of these promoters of disorder. We were much astonished on Sunday last, to hear in the church of Noire Dame, the Rev. Abbot M. Lacordaire say "that he was in favor of those who to the insolent aristocracy of science and gold."

Speaking as a Christian, M. de Lacordaire was right; but in uttering these words at such a critical moment, I may say that he was totally wrong.

Mr. de Lamartine has decidedly hoisted anew the

flag of moderate republicanism. The The journal Le Peys, which was formerly edited by a society of writers devoted to the Elysée, having stopped its publication, M. de Lamartine, associated with M. de la Guerronniere, formerly a chief reporter of La Presse, yesterday took possession of the editorial department of that newspaper. The line which will be followed by the ex member of the provisional government of 1848, will be that of moderation, though he will be in favor of the Elysée and Loais

Napoleon. It will be remembered that, in 1847, M. Teste. It will be remembered that, in 1847, M. Teste, a minister of Louis Philippe, was sentenced to prison and to a fine of 100,000 trances, (of which he paid the half), for having been convicted of corruption in public affairs. This sentence, by order of the government, has been revised, and the prisoner restored to liberty, and also exempted from paying the second part of the fine. This forgiveness of a just punishment has been considered as very unive, and has been the cause of much gossip.

It is decided that an expedition against the wild tribes of Arabs in the scuthwest part of Kabilie, shall take place in a few months. It is said that the views of Louis Napoleon, in obtaining from his ministry a consent for this war, has been to favor some person of his entourage, vis: M. Fleury, officer of ordinance, to the Presidency, and furnish him a just occasion to obtain a higher rank in the army. This is quite right; but this expedition will, perhaps, cost our army much injury.

him a just occasion to obtain a higher rank in the army. This is quite right; but this expedition will, perhaps, cost our army much injury.

The news that arrived last night from Spain, announces that the Cortex elected last year under the influence of the Navasz ministry, were dismissed on the 7th instant. It is nearly certain that the next elections will bring forth a majority composed of men quite different to those selected by the last corrupted ministry of Queen Isabella.

The Emperor of Austria has returned to Vienna without visiting Lombardy, as he intended to do. It is said that it he had gone to Milan, the intention of the whole population of that city was to abandon their he uses as long as the Emperor remained. In the meantime, the Common Council of Milan hal, in advance, sent their resignation to the hands of the General Governor. How strange it is that Vienna gave such a reception to the Emperor, whilst Milan prepared for him one of the bitterest insults ever given to a crowned head.

In Greece, during the absence of King Otho, the Chamber and the Ministry are fighting together, and this state of things furnishes an occasion to all the highwaymen to plunder the country.

The news received from the island of Samos is good. Peace has been restored in the island, and all the prisoners made by the troops of the government sent to Constantinople.

In Egypt, the Viceroy has decided that a railway from Alexandria to Caire shall be erected in the shortest time possible. The distance is 150 miles, and the cost will be about a million and two hundred pounds sterling. The railroad is to be finished within five years.

General Santa Cruz, who has been sent by the republic of Eolivia to the Court of Rome, in order to settle some religious affairs, has been received with much honor by Pope Pius IX.

The Prince Ney of La Moskowa, who assaulted Mr. Ramon de la Croisette in the saloon of the Presidency, has been sentenced by the judges of the police curretionnelle to pay a fine of one hundred france.

THE GOSSIP OF PARIS.

Paris, April 10, 1851. The Weather - The Public Parks - The Cod Fixhery -Fish Propogation-Snow Storms-Ice-Monu-ment to Behring-Paintings-Noble Act-Emigration to America Statue of Queen Victoria Gun Making Theatres Ballooning, Sr. Sr. Beware of the ides of March. This may be con-

sidered as a proverb for France, at this season of the year. It is a fact that the ides of March have been quite severe for the whole population of the north of our country, and the dreadful influenza had, and has still, made many ill. The unrettled state of the weather, which is still cold and very chilly, has been the cause of disease; and Paris is so much

grippe that Lent is strictly observed, even by those who do not care much for the precepts of Catholi-eism. Thus all the balls and parties are and will be stopped till Easter Sunday is over. The con-certs, even, which are considered as plaisirs per mis, as far as they are not given in a theatre, have been very dull, and badly attended, despite all the enticements offered to the diletanti.

This month is devoted, by the proprietors of country residences, to prepare everything in their gardens; and much work has been done in that line. All the public squares and promenades of Paris have been, and are still, in the "hands of the gardeners;" and if I may rely upon the reports which I hear, Paris, this season, will be one of the most de-lightful cities of the world. Mabille, the Chateau Rouge, the Chateau de Fleurs, the Ranelagh, the Chateau d'Arnières, Engheins, and other charming parks around the capital, are prepared for the ensuing campaign of pleasure; and no doubt travellers whe, after having visited the Great Exhibition of Hyde Park, will come here to "see the elephant,

will have a grand sight. More anon on this subject. The Jardin des Plantes, which is the zoological museum of Paris, has been also repaired, and offers now a very brilliant coup d'ail. All the alleys have been surrounded with wire railings, and all the elegant places in which the wild beasts are detained prisoners, will be renewed in the most refined style. The animals of the managerie have received a fresh supply of companions from Africa, consisting of lions, hyenas, tigers, antelopes, wolves, elephants,

supply of companions from Africa, consisting of lions, hyenas, tigers, antelopes, wolves, elephants, and monkeys; and, besides all these improvements, the green-houses of that public garden have been enlarged, in order to rival any foreign competition. No doubt the Jardin des Plantes will be, this summer, one of the most frequented spots of Paris.

With the fresh breezes of April, all the cod fishermen of France have left sur shores, either for Newfoundland or the seas of Norway. On the second of this month, the port of Dunkerque offered a very curious sight. There were about a hundred and twenty ships, of all dimensions, departing for the fisheries, and it has been calculated that the sailors who were on board of them amounted to about sixteen hundred. At Havre, Bologne, and Brest, the fishermen were also very numerous, and it is hoped that the fishing will prove satisfactory to all this floating population.

Apropos of fishes. A discovery, which is very important, has been made in Switzerland, by Mr. Detzem, a Frenchman, who is considered as a savant in the science of icthyology. By a process peculiar to himself, the eggs of fishes of all sorts may be hatched, and the young inhabitants of the rivers taken care of till they can be thrown, without danger, into the rivers. This will be of great use.

The temperature of France, as I stated in the beginning of this letter, has been very cold during the last week. This may be attributed to several snow storms which have taken place in the Alps and in the valleys of Switzerland. In that country, at a place called Cozzera, in the canton of Tessin, the village was entirely buried in the snow, and twenty-three persons perished by the storm. It is said, also, that three hundred head of cattle were found dead in their stables. The snow, in several parts of that canton, is ten feet deep. To this may be attributed, also, the floods which have desolated several of the southern departments of France. The Rhone has invaded its shores. In the west, the Moselle has overflown; t

Scine has attained its highest point. The Loire is swelling, and it is feared that its waters will cause many disasters.

If we have much water, and if, consequently, we have no fear of being in want of it during the next season, we have been threatened with being without ice for cooling our "mint juleps," "sherry cobblers," and champagne. If we believe the report of our astronomers, the summer will be very hot, and our limonadiers much frequented; therefore, orders for ice were made in Norway by some speculators, and several ships are now on their way to Havre. Another small fleet of seven ships has sailed for Italy; and in the ports of Krageroe, Skien, Niort, and Laurwig, vessels are loading for Spain and Marseilles. I cannot understand why the merchants of the United States have not yet undertaken to monopolize this trade. If I remember right, there is a company in Boston, by which the markets of China, the West Indies, and the East Indies, are supplied with ice. Why not send that merchandise to the continent of Europe? No doubt the dirty frozen snow which is used in the coffee houses of Paris.

The Emperor of Russia has decided that a monument shall be erected at Petropaulovsk, the capital of Kamschatka, in honor of the celebrated traveller, Pehring, who discovered in 1724, the Straits to, which he gave his name. This monument will consist of a pyramid ten metres high, on the top of which will be erected a statue of the intrepid traveller. The Academy of Science of St. Petersburgh will furnish the inscription for the monument.

Paul Delaroche, the celebrated painter, has just finished a capital work of art, which will no doubt, meet with many admirers. The subject of this painting represents Queen Marie Antoinette, wife of the unfortunate Louis the XVI., after the sentence of death had been pronounced against her by the revolutionary tribunal. The queen is walking in the half of the Conciergerie, surrounded by the sanguinary mob of that epoch, and escorted by Fouquire-Thiaville, Hermann, Coffinhall, and sev

The large canvass upon which Horace Vernet The large canvass upon which Horace Vernet has represented an episode of the siege of Rome, in 1848, by the French army, is already covered by this great painter, and, having had a private sight of this splendid work of art, I may say that it is the most wonderful specimen of the imagination I ever beheld, at least since Horace Vernet painted the renowned Battle of La Smala. The scene represents the downfall of that day, and the attack of a bastion along the Tiber. It will be exhibited next year at the Exposition de Perniure.

The heirs and sons of Louis Philippe have decided that all the pletures which are still contained in the Palias National, shall be sold at the end of this month. In the meantime the director of the Musuem of Paris has decided that two paintings of Gericault, the author of the celebrated "Shipwreck

that all the pictures which are still contained in the Palias National, shall be sold at the end of this month. In the meantime the director of the Musterm of Paris has decided that two paintings of Goricault, the author of the celebrated. "Shipwreek of the Medusa," should be bought for the grand galleries of the Louver. These two frames are considered as a national honor, and it cannot be allowed that they should be bought by strangers. The Chascar and the Curassier of Gericault are well known all over the world.

M. Manin, the ex-Presidont of the republic of Venice, who is now residing in Paris, had been presented by the government, at the request of several influential persons who appreciated his moble conduct during the last Italian struggle for liberty. This M. Manin had accepted; but last week he called upon the Prefect of Police, and told him that he had no more need of the allowance made to him, for he had been fortunate enough to obtain many pupils, to whom he wistcaching the Italian language, and thus he had a revenue sufficient to live upon. Therefore, he begged M. Carller to employ the money given to him to help some others of his countrymen, who were poor and not able to make a living. This noble behavior speaks for itself, and needs no culogy.

The emigration to America still continues on a large scale, and I have to monition several important companies who are on their way either to the United States or to Montevideo. The first hand is composed of one hundred and eighty-two Prussians, leaving their country to colonize some parts of the far West. They embarked at Havre on the 7th instact, and will soon arrive in New York. This second tronge has left the Palatinate, informany, on their way to Brazil. It is said that these two hundred company consists of about three hundred French men and women, who are poing to the republic of Urguny, in which they have received an immons domation of territory. As may be seen by the above paring to the Prince de Joinville; and the third company consists of about th

with a brilliant voice, and an elegant method, were sufficient to excite the utmost enthusiasm in her favor. Mr. Lumley had decidedly kept his diamond for the end of the season; and I am persuaded that Signora Cruvellhi will be the favorite of his company. Sims Reeves, who sang the part of "Ernani," was in good voice, and obtained many plaudits. The muse en sense was remarkable, and the costumes suaper. Never, I may say, had I ever heard "Ernani" so well sung in my life.

At the Comic Opera House Manual Company and the c

markable, and the costumes superb. Never, I may say, had I ever heard "Ernani" so well sung in my life.

At the Comic Opera House, Mme. Ugalde has resumed her part of Queen Elizabeth, in the opera of "the Midsummer Night Dream," and she was very much applauded by a crowded house.

Mile, Rachel is nightly received with unbounded marks of approbation by her numerous admirers. She is on the eve of leaving Paris for London.

At the Porte St. Martin, a very interesting drama by Mr. Xavier de Montepin et Granger, called "Le Vol à la Duchesse," was performed on Tuesday last, and obtained much success. The celebrated actor Fletcher, who plays the part of the hero, and Mile. Lia Felix (sister to Rachel) were rewarded with much applause; for they played their parts in the most elegant style. The drama of Messrs. Ganger and de Montepin is full of interesting hacidents.

No doubt your readers will remember that I mentioned how Mr. Green and the Duke of Brunswick had associated together to cross the channel, from Dover to Calais in a mammoth balloon. It is said that the noble lord had the greatest desire to visit Europe, but he was so much afraid of being sea-sick, that he had thought proper to avoid the illness, by encountering a more terrible danger. This eccentric Englishman accomplished his aerial trip on the 2d inst.; and within four hours they arrived on the shores of France, at Neufchatel, a small city situated four miles from Boulogne, not having met with the least accident. The Duke of Brunswick is now in Paris, the lion of the town. His iatent is to visit the continent, and after that to return to his native country by the same process. As for Mr. Green, he was to return to England across the channel.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Wm. Barber, New York. Wm. N. Fairbauks, Boston Wm. Barber, New York. Wm. M. Fairbauks, Boston

AMERICANS IN PARIS, cw York, Wm. N. Fairbanks, Boston ston, Fisher Hazard, Philadel-phia. Josias P. Book, Boston. New York. New York. Wm. Barber, New York, Wm. H. Douglas, Ohib. O. Metcalfe, Baston, Dr. J. Foster Jenpius, New York.
L. S. Fellowes, New York.
L. B. de Mille, New Bruns-J. de Mille. do.

Pedro Rivas Y Peon, Yuca-tan.
Patrick Joyes, Louisville,
John Lawitz, New York,
H. Maurice, Philadel-phia,
Curtis E. Bolton, Descret,
H. Pheips, New York,
C. Minton do,
R. M. Hodges, Jr., Boston,
E. P. Tiffin, Ohio,
J. W. Jewett, Middlebury,
Wm. P. Draper, Boston. W. L. Juddards, Philadelphia. J. H. Rand, Lowell. J. W. Caggill, New York. B. F. Browne, Bangor.

Affairs in Turkey.

[From the Journal of Constantinopie, Dec. 29.]

Two days more, and we shall arrive at the end of this year, 1850, of which the commencement, so full of clouds and grave complications, made us fear fatal events. Thank God, the clouds have disappeared, the political horizon is bright, azd, in spite of our anticipations, we have seen the government continue with perseverance its work of reformation and progress, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties created by the disorders which, for two years, agitated Europe. Thus, we see that many social and political questions, which divide nearly all the western tations of Europe, have been solved without noise, and modestly put in practice at Constantinople.

When Sultan Mahmoud, and, lately, H. S. M. Sultan Abdul-Medjid, undertook to introduce in

out noise, and modestly put in practice at Constantinople.

When Sultan Mahmoud, and, lately, H. S. M. Sultan Abdul-Medjid, undertook to introduce in the Ottoman Empire reformations inspired by the spirit of the western people, there were in Europe many persons who refused to believe in the good result of this attempt. But if one examines the social position of Turkey, he will see that many of these new laws have, for a long time, taken a deep root, and are now in full effect there. So far, it is true, that the time siding, a firm desire, with a respected will, reason is always the strongest; for it is not in an hour, it is not in a day, that great projects may be accomplished. The public opinion which to-day governs the world, which overturns and breaks the most solidly constituted powers, first hostile, has become favorable to the empire, and Turkey has conquered now, in all countries, sympathies that she had never previously had.

If we look, now, behind, upon the principal facts accomplished during the last year, we will see that the government has not falied in its mission of civilization and progress, and that it has not been unworthy of the approval of public opinion. We desire to speak of a measure which seems to us one of the wiscet and most important with which the government has ever favored the country. If it obtains the success to which it is entitled—and everything makes us believe that it must—it will be, in contemporary history, one of the bost acts of the reign of the Sultan, and which does the greatest honor to the ministry. There it is, indeed, in an empire, a greater evil to extirpate than that of stealing and wasting public money? These are the two great enemies of authority that the Sultan engaged himself to pursue in all ranks and all classes of society. This engagement was solemn, for it was sworn on the Koran, in presence of all ministers, and he obliged all the public functionaries, great and small, to engage themselves by oath, never to give or receive any present without the authoriz

only necessary at a favorable time, to make their application. Without astonishment, we remark the important modifications which have taken place in the jurisdiction of the tribunals. These benificent laws, of which we have already stated the bappy resulte, are not circumscribed to the capital, but they begin to apply them in the provinces. We have recently seen established in Cairo, Alexandria, and Smyraa, mixed tribunals—the same as that of Constantinople—and we hope to see, very soon, all the important cities of the empire, favored with such a useful institution, giving to comerce solid guaranties and encouragements.

Estween the ameliorations which every year enriched Turkey, there was one, above all, which we demanded with all our sympathies. This want, at last, has been granted, and soon the ministers of public accommodation, a large road from Trebizance to Erzerouns. The creation of this large way of commerce will offer to trade immense advantages, which make us hope that the government will follow out a project, the necessity of which is deeply felt, and that it will devote, every year, a sufficient sum of money in order to keep in repair the roads already existing, and to establish new ones.

The government has not forgotten, for a single moment, that instruction is the basis of civilization; it follows with the greatest interest the intellectual movement diffused with rapidity in the interior of different provinces of the empire. Never had public instruction received before a greater impulse than during the closing year. Constantinople counts actually 403 schools, of different degrees, 326 primary schools, attended by 22,850 pupils, of both sexes. In order to complete a work which dates back for a few years, and which has already given extraordinary results, H. M., the Saltan, has sent to Europe Kemal Efendi, in order to study in France, England, Belgium, and Germany, the organization of public instruction continues to take a great extension; the steam and saiding frigates visit, at this moment, the m

When a power has under its hands such considerable forces, it is possible for it to begin, with resolution, wise and prudent reforms; and if selfish ambition—if corrupted men, instigated by cupidity to old abuses—raise the flag of revolt, whatever be the resources upon which they count, power will no doubt crush them. It is thus that—thanks to the devotion of the army—to the valor and ability of the chiefs who command it—order has been restored in Econia. Alep and Damas. Such facts are to be regretted; but they bring with them important lessons. They bring to light the firm and energetic will of the sovereign, who will never quail before any obstacle, to make the principles of the charter of Gul-Hane respected, and to demonstrate the impotense of revolt and anarchy.

Let the men who now govern Turkey preserve the courage which animates them—the work which they have undertaken is not utopian. The regeneration of the Ottoman Empire is, above all, to be recomplished by the fraternal union of all the members composing the empire. Thus, then, Christians or Aussuimen, all most tend to the same sim—the strength, power and prosperity of the common country. When a power has under its hands such conside-

Norway.

THE SOCIALIST DISTURBANCES IN THE KINGDOM.

More communist disturbances have taken place in Norway. At Drontheim, on the 16th ult., about, three hundred persons assembled in front of an hotel, in which the respectable inhabitants of the town were having a ball, in honor of the Queen's birthday, and began crying, "Down with the burghers!" They afterwards post a velley of

stones against the windows, and not only broke every pane, but injured several persons in the roem; one lady was seriously cut in the head, another in the breast. The rioters then attempted to force their way into the ball-room, but the gentlemen resisted them, and succeeded in driving them into the street. A detachment of sakliers came up, and arrested some of the rioters. The latter dispersed about town, and broke the windows of several houses. It was not until two o'clock that order was completely re-established. The next evening the disturbances were renowed, and were of a more serious character. About a thousand persons assembled, and were proceeding to different acts of violence, when the police and the military appeared. The former summened the people to disperse, and caused the riot act to be read. The crowd, however, refused to go away, whereupon the military charged them three times. The people resisted, and four national guards were cut in the head with sharp instruments. Several regiments of cavalry and artillery were accordingly marched into the town from the adjacent garrisons, and, after some time, succeeded in re-establishing order. All suspected houses were minutely searched, and about three hundred und twenty rioters were arrested. At Meldal, three leagues from Drontheim, there were also serious disturbances, but they were put down.

were also serious disturbances, but they were put down.

The Germans in America.

[From the Koiniche Zeitung.]

Hecker resides on his large, but not yet completely cleared farm, in the neighborhood of St. Louis. He has not yet quite a bandoned politics, but attends very zealousy to the cultivation of his estate. Could his wife, a delicate Mannheim lady, adapt herself better to the American mode of life, his position would be very endurable; but among the red democratic party, both in America and Germany, his reputation has sunk, and he is frequently called by the name of "Geldsack," or "Bourgeois." Brentano, after many wanderings, and all kinds of dispute with his party, has sottled in a Northern State, where he would fain earn something as an agent or broker, if he could. Whether he continues his political paper, the specimen number of which consisted of a violent personal attack on his greatest enemy, Staatsrath Bekk, of Carlsruhe, I do not know, but it is certain that Brentano has been the most severely visited by the political Nemesis; humiliating letters to influential men in Germany abundantly prove this, and in his correspondence with his wife, he speaks like a man on the brink of despair. The ex-dictator, Kiefer, on the contrary, has bettered his position; he possesses the requisite Yankee nature, which has already metamorphosed him haif a dozen times—turned him from a schoolmaster to a soldier, and raised him to an absolute command. He is is now a comfortable public housekeeper in Philadelphia, and assuredly thinks much less often of his creditors in his native land than his creditors think of him. Dr. Tiedeman, Hecker's brother-in law, practices as a physician in Philadelphia, and busica himself with literature. Lehlback, the preacher, has been presented by Fortune, in her blindness, with a chapel at Newark, near New York. Schloffel keeps a beer house in the same city, but with less success than the Hexamor family. Carl von Rotteck and Zielner partake nearly the same fate as Brentano. In general, the

Foreign Miscellany.

Children in the total number of children in all the workhouses in England and Wales, on the 25th of March, 1851, was 50,189, viz.:—27,351 boys, and 22,838 girls; being a decrease of 11 per cent on the number in 1849. Of the boys 3,773 were capable of entering upon service, and of the girls 2,973. The greatest proportion of these children were seven years of age and upwards, viz.:—17,898 boys, and 14,321 girls. The illegitimate children amounted to 12,684, of 8,874 of whom the mothers were in the workhouse. The deserted children, whether deserted by father, mother, or both, amounted to 8,354, and those whose fathers were transported, or suffering imprisonment for crime, to 1,328. The counties furnishing the largest number of children thus maintained in the workhouse were Middlesx (3,085 boys, 2,458 girls), Lancaster (2,673 boys, 1,353 girls), Kent (1,424 boys, 1,323 girls), Surrey (1,277 boys, 1,082 girls), Devon (1,121 boys, 214 girls), and Semerset (1,036 boys, 817 girls).

The Courrier de la Somme having stated that Mademal adeal Rediting and semersed in 1888 some having stated that Mademal adeal Rediting and semersed in 1888 some having stated that Mademal adeal Rediting in the workhouse were stated that Mademal adeal Rediting and semersed in 1888 some having stated that Mademal adeal Rediting and semersed in 1888 some having stated that Mademal adeal Rediting and semersed in 1888 seme having stated that Mademal adeal Rediting and semersed in 1888 seme having stated that Mademal adeal Rediting and semersed in 1888 seme having stated that Mademal adeal Rediting and semersed semes and semeral semes and semeral semes and semeral semes and semeral semeral semes and semeral semes and semeral semes and semeral semeral

girls), and Semerset (1,036 boys, 817 girls).

The Courrier de la Somme having stated that Madama Ledru Rollin purchased, in 1848, some houses at Paris for 600,000f., and sold them recently, and having made these transactions the subject of insulations to the effect that the money was improperly obtained by her husband when in power, M. Ledru Rollin has addressed a letter to that journal, stating that in 1843, 1844 and 1845 his wife placed nearly 600,000f. on mortgage on the houses in question; that the houses having been put up for sais at less than their value, she, in August, 1848, was obliged to purchase them, an order not to lose a considerable sum; that the sales recently made were forced ones, to repay previously existing mortwere forced ones, to repay previously existing mort-gages; and that Madame Ledru Rollin had been compelled to make such sales at a loss, by his politi-cal enemics. In the course of this letter M. Ledru Rollin states that his wife, on her marriage, had a

fortune of 1,000,000f. The political sensitiveness of the Prussian authorities has been recently tested by the intended production of "Masaniello," at the Berlin Italian Opera. A Government official attended the grand rehearsal, and, fearing that the affects of the music might operate prejudicially in the present state of the popular mind, prohibited the performance. To this circumstance is owing the fact that Signor Pardini has been enabled to come to London and appear in, "Masaniello," which is being got up for him at her Majesty's theatre.

The Austriana recently had the census of Creatia. Stavonia, Eanet and Transylvania taken, and the returns show that there are twenty-directions and the returns show that there are twenty-directions of men killed in the Hungarian war in those provinces.

The Whale Pisherles-Habits of the Whale

Where most found, &c.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
Washington, April 16, 1851.

Siz.—I have the honor to enclose for your official
action the accompanying "Notice to Whalemen,"
which is derived from the investigations that have
been carried on at this office with regard to the migratory labits and places of resort of the whale—
seem mad right.

gratory habits and places of resort of the whale—sperm and right.

I have reas in to believe that the right whale of the southern hemisphere is quite a different animal from that of the northern; that the two are separated by (to them) an impassable barrier. I have also reason to suspect, from results that have been elicited in the course of these investigations, that the same whale which is taken in Behring's Straits is taken in Baffin's Bay also; and if this be so, these investigations prove beyond question that this animal catnot pass from the one region to the other, except through the Arctic occan; and hence we are entitled to infer that there is, at times, at least, an open water communication between these Straits and Bay; in other words, that there is a northwest passage.

passage.
This interesting piece of circumstantial evidence This interesting piece of circumstantial evidence in favor of a passage there, was called to the notice of Lieut. De flaven, when he left this office to take command of the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions. So much was that enterprising officer impressed with the importance of this suggestion, and the considerations growing out of it, that he expressed the intention, after reaching the Arctic sea, to observe closely the habits of the whale, and should these fish be observed to take a westwardly course to use them as pilots. to take a westwardly course, to use them as pilots

by the way.

The wind and current charts give me reason to The wind and current charts give me reason to conjecture that the whalemen who attempt to cruise in high southern latitudes, will find it a region of heavy weather, for though our researches have not yet been extended to that quarter, the results attained with regard to the trade winds indicate that in the general system of atmospherical circulation the prevailing winds are less liable to interruption, and that the general system of circulation is more active in the southern than in the northern hemisphere; and therefore it may be suggested, by way of precaution, that none but stanch, well fitted and found vessels should undertake the high southern cruise.

(Signed) M. F. Mavier, Lieut, U. S. N. Com. L. Wareington, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

and Hydrography.

Captain Daniel McKenzie, of New Bedford, and George Maaning, of New York, have been engaged for a year in procuring for this office information from whalers and others concerning navigation and its industrial pursuits of the sea.

The log-books containing this information have been used learn by Lieutenants Herndou, Leigh, and Fleming, of the Navy, in making a chart to show when and where our whalenen have searched for whales; when and where they have found them; with what abundance; and whether in schools or shore.

This chart divides the oceaninto districts of 5 deglatitude by 5 deg. longitude—perpendicularly through each of which districts are twelve columns for the twelve months; and horizontally through

for the twelve months; and horizontally through each of which districts are three lines; one to show the number of days that have been spant in each month in every district; and the two others to show

the number of days in which whales, sperm or right, have been seen.
Thus: (Entract from the whale chart.) N-Days of search...... 124 11 2 Whales seen right..... 0
-Days of search....... 148
No. of days sperm...... 5 16° 8-Whales seen right 0 0 0 0 A —Continued. Days of search ... 157 173 181 167 118 75 Days of search
No. days sperm
Whales seen right
S. Days of search
No. of days sperm
10*8.-Whales seen right Whales seen right 27 7 1 -Days of search 48 58 16 No. of days sperm..... 5 0 3 50° S.-Whales seen right..... 5 1 9 No. or day.

So* S.-Whales seen right......

B.-Continued.

 40° S - Days of search
 8
 0
 25 116 222 255

 No. of days sperm
 0
 0
 7 41 76 105

 Whates seen right
 0
 0
 7 41 76 105

 45° S - Days of search
 6
 0
 0
 5 4 22

 No. of days sperm
 0
 0
 0
 0
 1

 50° S - Whales seen right
 0
 0
 0
 0
 1
 The above is an extract from the chart, which,

The above is an extract from the chart, which, not being ready for publication, nevertheless affords information that I have thought might prove of some value to the great national interests which attach to the American whaling business.

It will appear from the above sample, that I have examined the log-books of whalers, who, altogether, have spent 1,124 days in the district (N.) between the equator and 5 deg. N. 80 deg. and 85 deg. W., without ever having seen a whale, either sperm or right, within it; whereas, in the district (M.) that joins it on the south, sperm whales have been seen an every month of the year, except January, February, and March; and right whales never; and it appears that the district (P), which joins this one immediately on the south, is frequented by the sperm whale all the year round, but never by the right.

If the information afforded by the great number of vessels, whose logs have chanced to be examined.

right.

If the information afforded by the great number of vessels, whose logs have chanced to be examined for these districts, be a fair sample of what the whole would show, as it is supposed to be, then it would appear altogether useless to look here for right whales; or in the first mentioned district (N) either for right or sperm.

In the sample marked B, off the west coast of South America, between 40 deg. and 50 deg. S., 75 deg. and 80 deg. W., it appears that the upper district (Q) is not much frequented by the whalers in May, June, and July, nor by the whales in January, February, and March, except sperm, which are most abundant in March, April, and Augutt. Whether it be a place of much resort for either kind in May, June, and July, we have not found log-books enough to show.

It is almost of as much importance for whalemen to know where whales are not to be found, as to know where they are; for this is a case in which regative information is almost as valuable as that which is positive.

I have therefore selected from the whale chart those districts of the ocean in which most whales have been found in formar vears; whether they

those districts of the ocean in which most whales have been found in former years; whether they have changed their places of resort, my informa-tion does not enable me to say.

tion does not enable me to say.

But according to the chart, which is constructed for the whole ocean, in the manner already oxplained, these are places in which most whales have been found, and which it may be supposed now

	afford the best whaling grounds:-	e supposed non
	FPERM WHALING GROUND-ABOUT TH	E EQUATOR.
	Months. Latitude.	Langitude
	May to Nov. inclusive 0° to 05°S.	83" to 75" W.
	April to Dec. " 0 to 05 S.	85 to 80 W.
	Dec. to July " 0 to 10 S.	90 to 85 W.
	April to Dec. " 0 to 05 S. Dec. to July " 0 to 10 S. Dec. to March " 0 to 05 S.	90 to 95 W.
	February 0 to 05 S.	125 to 120 W.
	All the year 0 to 10 S.	170 to 180 K.
	All the year 5 to 10 S.	85 to 80 W.
	All the year 5 to 10 8.	95 to 90 W.
	All the year 5 to 15 S.	110 to 100 W.
	Aug. to Sept inclusive 5 to 10 S.	125 to 110 W.
	Nov. to March 5 to 10 S.	120 to 115 W
ŝ	Dec. to April 5 to 10 S.	125 to 120 W
	Jan. to June 5 to 10 S.	130 to 125 W
	Feb. to June 5 to 10 S.	135 to 130 W
	January 5 to 10 S.	145 to 140 W
	Dec. to Jan 5 to 10 S.	155 to 150 W
	March and May 5 to 10 S.	160 to 155 W
H	Dec., Jan., Mar., June Nov. 5 to 10 S.	175 to 170 W
	Dec., Jan., and Feb 10 to 20 S.	80 to 75 W
	uly to Nov., inclusive 10 to 15 S.	85 to 80 W
	July to February 10 to 15 S.	90 to 85 W
	Nov. to June	85 to 80 W
		50 10 00 11
	NORTH PACIFIC.	
	May June July 20 to 25 N.	140 to 145 E.
		170 to 165 W.
	April to Oct., inclusive 29 to 30 N.	145 to 170 W.
	July to Aug 25 to 30 N.	140 to 145 E.
		**** *** ****

June to Oct. " 25 to 30 N.	150 to 175 W.
Months. Latitude.	PACIFIC. Longitude
Jan., Feb., March 20" to 50'S.	45 to 50 H.
May, June, July	35 to 40 E.
Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec30 to 40 S.	55 to 60 E.
Oct., Nov., Dec	60 to 65 K.
Oct., Nov., Dec	65 to 80 E.
Dec. and Jan	90 to 95 B.
July to Nov., inclusive 35 to 40 S.	115 to 129 E.
Nov. and Dec	120 to 130 E.
January 45 to 50 S.	160 to 170 H.
Dec., Jan., Feb., March.	
April	170 E. 175 W.
Sept. to May, inclusive 30 to 45 S.	85 H. 75 W.
Aug. to Dec., inclusive 20 to 40 S.	175 E. 165 W.
Nov., Dec., Jan	165 E. 150 W.

NORTH PACIFI April and May 40 to 55 N.
July to Oct., inclusive 45 to 50 N.
April and May 40 to 50 N.
April and May 40 to 50 N.
May to Sept., inclusive 44 to 55 N.
May to Sept. 45 to 55 N.
May to Sept. 50 to 55 N.
May to Sept. 50 to 55 N.
May to Sept. 50 to 55 N. 145'to 150' B 165 to 170 E. 100 W. 165 W. 115 to 150 W

As to whether the right whales are to be found As to whether the right whales are to be found in the high northern latitudes in our winter, or in high southern intitudes in our summer, when the whalemen do not visit such latitudes, of course the chart does not show. Thus, between 59 deg. and 69 deg. N., 130 deg. and 155 deg. W., we only know that whales are abundant from May to September, inclusive. We know not as to the other mouths, because the night and cold then drive the whalemen from this part of the ocean, and we cannot say anything as to the numbers in which the fish resort there then. The charts are therefore silent on the subject.

ubject.
It is the same at the South, in its seasons; that is, when it is winter there the whaleman abandon the high latitudes, and seek their game in more

genial climates.

But, seeing the abundance of whales in the Greenland and Arctic seas in our summer season, and seeing that they have not been sought for in similar latitudes south, I invite the attention of whalemen to the subject of southern whaling in south sammer

to the subject of southern whaling in south sammer time.

Below the parallel of 50 deg. S., indeed, with here and there an exception, I might say that, below the parallel of 48 deg. S., the whole chart is a blank; consequently few vessels go beyond that parallel. The indications to the chart are, that somewhere to the south of these parallels, and between these meridians, as given below, whales are probably to be found in considerable numbers, if not in greater quantities, viz.:

Below 40° 8, from 25′ W. to 10° E. A.

50 S. 45 E. to 60 E. B.

45 S. 120 E. to 140 E. C.†

50 S. 160 E. to 140 W. D.

In view of all the information before me, I would

In view of all the information before me, I would

In view of all the information before me, I would suggest the following as a very inviting route or cruise for a vessel that finds herself on the whaling ground of the South Atlantic in our fall months:—

She can cruise in the region A, of the last mentioned table; and from that, but still keeping well down to the south, pass rapidly on, unless she finds whales by the way, to the region B.

A week or two here will satisfy her as to the prospect for whales.

Entering the region C, more time might be spent in it, crossing different parallels, taking care to keep well to the south.

After having cruised and tried sufficiently in region C, the favorite region, the vessel may then "crack on" for region D, and, when this region is explored, the season at the south will probably be over.

explored, the season at the south will probably of over.

The N. W. are the prevailing winds of these latitudes; and therefore the programme of this route would be easy.

Ending the sparch for right whales at the south, and leaving the region D for the equatorial cruising grounds, and entering them between 175 deg. E. and 175 deg. W., the route westward and between 5 deg. S. and 10 deg. S. will be through the best sperm whale grounds. These grounds commence between the meridians of 180 deg. and 170 deg. W., after crossing the parallel of 35 deg. S., for just here sports whales resert in great numbers.

cross b) deg. S.
From 170 deg. E. to 165 deg. W., between the parallels of 5 deg. and 10 deg. S., is capital access

parallels of 5 deg, and 10 deg. S., is capital ground.

The vessel, therefore, reaching these grounds between the meridians of 170 deg. and 180 deg. W., may tarry in them, tending westward, as length she has look, taking care not to look north of the line here for whales, for they are not to be found except as stragglers.

After crossing these grounds, which reach west as far as 170 deg. E., and east to America, she should "carry on," without stopping to look for whales, until she crosses 20 deg. N., between 165 deg. W. and 175 deg. E., which is again fine sperm ground.

ground.

After passing west of 175 deg. E. she will find good sperm ground between the parallels of 20 deg. and 30 deg. N., as far as 140 deg. E.

Passing from these grounds, excellent right whale fishing will be found above the parallels of

50° N. between 135° W. and 166° W., 45° N. " 155° E. " 175° E., 36° N. " 145° E. " 155° E.,

and up through into Behrings Straits. Upon all these last-mentioned right whale grounds there is good fishing from May to September, inclusive.

I have not, as yet, found the log-book of any whaler that has cruised here at any other season of the year, and therefore my information as to the rest of the year is negative.

But there is reason afforded by the chart for the opinion that the right whales of the North Paciss never come to the south of the parallels named, and that there fore, as a general rule, these fish remain somewhere to the north of the parallel of the gen all the year.

If this indication of the chart be correct, and I see no reason to question it, it appears that this saimal must have supplies of food all the year round above 35 deg. N.

I have reason to believe that the temperature of the sea has much to do with the whale, or the growth of its food; that the sperm whale delights in warm water, and the right whale in cold; and those whalemen who are co-operating with me in collecting materials for the Wind and Current "Charts"—and the whale chart belongs to the series—will therefore understand and appreciate the importance of keeping a daily record as to the temperature of air and water.

There is another point also to which I would call their attention, because, by regarding it, it may

r and water. There is another point also to which I would call

air and water.

There is another point also to which I would call their attention, because, by regarding it, it may prove of value to these researches and to them, and that point is deep sea soundings.

It is said that the sperm whale goes to the bottom of the sea for its food. What is the greatest depth to which it can go for this purpose, and are its places of resort confined to parts of the ocean that come within these depths?

Now, if owners would provide their ships each with a few thousand fathoms of twine, and some seraps of old iron or lead to serve as sounding weights, I am sure that the whalomen, from the great philosophical interest which many of thom manifest with regard to my researches, would in calms get deep sea soundings for me.

If the ocean were very deep, and the time could not be spared to haul up the line, it might, the length out being known by what is left, be cut; and as the line and sinker would cost but little, the expense to each ship would be but a triffe.

I take this oceasion to say, because some of the whalemen have supposed it unnecessary to continue the abstract when in sight of land, that it is important to have a complete abstract for every day they are at sea, that we may know whether they find fish or not, how plentiful, the force and direction of winds and currents, temperature of the air and water; and glean information as to all other phenomena which they are requested in the abstract log to note.

M. F. Mavux,

National Observators, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1851.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1851.

* And in Behring's Straits.
† This region is particularly attractive.

Interesting from Texas.

A CHILD KIDNAPPED BY A MEXICAN—THE KIDNAPPER ARRESTED-RENCONTRE-ASSASSINATION, &C., box [From the New Orleans Picayune, April 16.]

ARRESTED—RENCONTRE—ASSASSINATION, &C., &C. [From the New Orleans Picayuue, April 16.]

By the arrival, yesterday, of the steamer Louisiana, from Galveston the lith inst., we have paper from that city to the lith inst. we have paper from that city to the lith inst.

The Lagrange Monument gives the following account of a most daring and brutal outrage:—"We learn, from a gentleman of this country, that a Mexican, by the name of Antonio, went to the residence of a Mr. Johnson, living in Victoria county, a few days since, and captured and carried off a little girl about nine years of age, a daughter of Mr. J. The circumstances, as related to us, are these: The Mexican had been loitering about the premises of Mr. J. for several days, waiting, as the facts prove, an opportunity to seize the girl, and dinally, on the evening of the 22d ult., a little after dark, he espied the girl, who had walked out into the yard, when he immediately eaught her, and choking her so that she could make no noise, made off. The little girl was very soon missed by the family, who commenced a search immediately, which they continued during the night, though without effect. The next morning the Mexican was missed, and the idea at once flashed across the mind of the family that he had carried the child off. The father forthwith collected a party and started in pursuit, and, after two or three days' hard riding heard that a Mexican, answering the description of Antonio, had passed through lialletsville, having a little girl with him. They prossed forward in hot haste, and at last came across the villain at the house of another Mexican, living on the Navidad. It was sometime after dark when the party came up to the aforesaid house, and, without halting, they rushed into the house, and found Antonio with the little girl in bed. He jumped up and tried to make his escape, but was stopped by one of the party presenting his gun at him. He was then tied and made secure. It was with difficulty that the party could be prevented from killing him on the but was stopped by one of the party presenting his gun at him. He was then tied and made secure. It was with difficulty that the party could be prevented from killing him on the spot. He was finally, however, placed in the custody of the incensed father, who started with him in the direction of his home. The little girl said that the Mexican gagged her, and told her if she made the least noise he would kill her, showing her a large knife which he had in his belt. He also told her that he intended to make her his wife. He confessed himself that he had attempted to poison Mr. Johnson, that he might the more certainly succeed in his infamous plan."

famous plan."
The Victoria Advocate of the 3d, says, in relation The Victoria Advocate of the 3d, says, in relation to the above, that as the Mexican was being corried to that place, he attempted to make his escape. He succeeded in wresting a gun from Mr. Johnson, and fired it, slightly wounding Mr. Johnson, in the shoulder. Mr. Johnson was then forced, as he conceives, in self-defence, to shoot him: which he did, leaving his body on the ground where the remoon-tro occurred. Mr. Johnson then proceeded to Victoria, and surrendered himself to the authorities, demanding an inquiry into his conduct.

A Mr. Blessing and Capt. Mussenbeck, late agent of the German Emigration Company, quarrelled a few days since, at New Braunfels, and exchanged shots, each wounding the other.

of the Cerman Emigration Company, quarrelled a few days since, at New Braunfols, and exchanged shots, each wounding the other.

Within the last three weeks the bodies of seven men, supposed to have been killed by the Indians, have been discovered between the mission of Refugio and Corpus Christi.

A letter from Fort Inge, on the Leona, under date of the 1st inst., says that an Indian trail had been discovered passing down in the neighborhood, and that Col. Hardee had gone in pursus.

Lately, at San Antonio, the residence of Count Kinkle, near the Alamo, was entered at night by some rulian, whose only object seemed to be to assassinate the count, as no attempt was made to purlein money or any other valuables. The count was aroused from sleep about 2 o'clock, by a blow from the unseen villain, apparently aimed at his heart. The wound was indicted by an instrument similar to a sword-came, or triangular dagger. The count immediately seized the intruder by the throat, and in the desperate struggle which fellowed, received five additional and dangerous wounds. Mrs. kinkle, who was also asleep at the connecement of the attack, jumped out of bed, rushed to the assistence of her husband, and, in the contest, was dangerously wounded in the arm. Though the wounds both of the Count and his lady are serious, they are believed not to be mortal. The darkness of the night prevented the Count from seeing the features of the aggressor, who escaped through the window; but he describes him as being a small man, with a large white hat.

The poincer settlement of Eagle Puss, on the upper Rio Grande, is rapidly increasing, and will soon become the most flourishing and important town in that region of country.

RAMEROAD ACCIDENTS IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1850.

The annual reports of the railroad corporations for 1850, show the following fatal or serious accidents during the year:—Lowell, three killed, four injured; Maine, three killed, three injured; Providence, two killed; Worcester, three killed, eight injured; Cheshire, two killed, five injured; Italied, injured; Nashaa and Lowell, two killed; Nerwich and Worcester, two killed; two hilled; Nerwich and Worcester, two killed; two hilled; October, two killed; Providence and Worcester, four killed; Taunton Branch, one killed; Vorment and Massachusetz, two killed; Western, electan killed, one injured. The total is forty-three killed, and thirty-four severely injured. Of the killed, two wore engineers, (one by the explosion of a belier, by two merchandise conductors, one road agent, electan brakemen, (mostly by striking bridges,) and two baggage masters; eleven men were killed while on or crossing the track; five in consequence of being intoxicated; two passengers were killed by accidentally falling from the platform of the cars. Only three passengers were killed while actually consequence of the breaking of an axle of a car a this was in consequence of the breaking of an axle of a car a the Western Road, at Hinsdale.—Besten Traceles.